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	Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Nu
1.	(WO 2008/153594) COMPACT BACKGROUND-FREE BALANCED CROSS-CORRELATORS	18.12.2008	G01J 11/00	PCT/ US2007/0

A compact, background-free, balanced cross-correlator (10) enables (a) the detection of a timing error between two ultrashort pulse resolution and (b) the timing synchronization of ultrashort pulse lasers using the output signal of the detector (38) to close a phase-l therefore serve as an integral part of femtosecond timing distribution and synchronization systems.

2.	(WO 2008/111970) SIDE VIEWING OPTICAL FIBER ENDOSCOPE	18.09.2008	A61B 6/00	PCT/ US2007/0

An optical fiber conveys light from a source at a proximal end, to a distal end, where a **piezoelectric** material tube applies a force th the optical fiber to scan in a desired pattern. Light from the distal end of the optical fiber passes through a lens system and is at leas reflective surface toward a side of the scope, to illuminate tissue within a patient's body. Light received from the internal tissue is ref collection optical fibers, which convey the light to proximally disposed optical detectors, or directly toward distal optical detectors. Th electrical signals indicative of an intensity of the light that can be used for producing an i...

3.	(WO 2008/108784) TUNABLE FINESSE INFRARED CAVITY THERMAL DETECTORS	12.09.2008	G01J 3/26	PCT/ US2007/0

A cavity thermal detector assembly (10) is presented that allows both tunable narrowband and broadband operation. This allows for thermal time constant, and flexibility in designing the optical path. The thermal detector/filter layers are part of the top mirror or mirro type optical cavity and provide absorption and reflection that can be adjusted to the desired width and position of the detected band achieved by applying micromechanical methods. Broadband operation may be achieved by bringing the sensor close to the bottom sensor or its supports may or may not touch over a small area.

4.	(WO 2008/086448) PHOTONIC CRYSTAL STRUCTURE SENSOR	17.07.2008	G01H 9/00	PCT/ US2008/0

An acoustic sensor and a **method** of fabricating an acoustic sensor are provided. The acoustic sensor includes at least one photoni optical fiber having an end optically coupled to the at least one photonic crystal structure. The acoustic sensor further includes a str coupled to the at least one photonic crystal structure and to the optical fiber. The at least one photonic crystal structure, the optical f portion substantially bound a region having a volume such that a frequency response of the acoustic sensor is generally flat in a ran

5. (WO 2008/086017) METHODS AND **APPARATUS** FOR SWEPT-SOURCE OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY — 17.07.2008 — A61B 5/00 — PCT/US2008/0

In one embodiment of the invention, a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA) in a laser ring is chosen to provide low **polariz**ation-de booster semiconductor optical amplifier, outside of the ring, is chosen to provide high **polariz**ation-dependent gain. The use of a ser with low **polariz**ation-dependent gain nearly eliminates variations in the **polariz**ation state of the light at the output of the laser, but c sweep variations in the **polariz**ation state at the output of the laser, which can degrade the performance of the SS-OCT system.

6. (WO 2008/061166) MULTI-STATE MEMORY AND MULTI-FUNCTIONAL DEVICES COMPRISING MAGNETOPLASTIC OR MAGNETOELASTIC MATERIALS — 22.05.2008 — H01L 29/76 — PCT/US2007/0

Apparatus and methods are disclosed that enable writing data on, and reading data of, multi-state elements having greater than tw be made of magnetoplastic and/or magnetoelastic materials, including, for example, magnetic shape- memory alloy or other materia crystallographic states. The writing process is preferably conducted through the application of a magnetic field and/or a mechanical is preferably conducted through atomic-force microscopy, magnetic-force microscopy, spin-**polariz**ed electrons, magneto-optical Ke interferometry or other methods, or other methods/effects. The multifunctionality (crystallographic, magnetic, and shape states ea...

7. (WO 2008/011510) COMPENSATION OF SYSTEMATIC EFFECTS IN LOW COHERENCE INTERFEROMETRY — 24.01.2008 — G01B 11/02 — PCT/US2007/0

In general, in one aspect, the invention features a **method** that includes transforming interferometry data acquired for a test sample imaging interferometry system to a frequency domain and, at a plurality of frequencies in the frequency domain, reducing contributio interferometry data due to imperfections in the imaging interferometry system thereby producing compensated interferometry data. based on variations between interferometry data acquired using the low coherence imaging interferometry system for a calibration s interferometry data corresponding to data acquired for the calibration sample using a model interferometry system.

8. (WO 2008/010996) METHODS, SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR REMOVING UNDESIRED ARTIFACTS IN FOURIER DOMAIN OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY (FDOCT) SYSTEMS USING CONTINUOUS PHASE MODULATION AND RELATED PHASE MODULATORS — 24.01.2008 — A61B 5/00 — PCT/US2007/0

Methods, fourier domain optical coherence tomography (FDOCT) interferometers and computer program products are provided for in FDOCT systems using continuous phase modulation. A variable phase delay is introduced between a reference arm and a sampl interferometer using continuous phase modulation. Two or more spectral interferograms having different phase delay integration tim spectral interferograms are combined using signal processing to remove the undesired artifacts. Systems and methods for switching continuous phase shifting Fourier domain optical coherence tomography (FDOCT) and **polariz**ation-sensitive optical coherence tom pr...

9. (WO 2007/127515) **PIEZOELECTRIC** MEMS SWITCHES AND METHODS OF MAKING — 08.11.2007 — H01L 41/00 — PCT/US2007/0

MEMS **piezoelectric** switches (100) that provide advantages of compact structure ease of fabrication in a single unit, and that are fr induced morphological changes of the contact materials and resultant adverse effects on properties. High temperature-induced mor changes that occur during fabrication when metallic contacts such as radio frequency lines (125, 130) and shorting bars (150) are e required to anneal a **piezoelectric** layer or those temperatures encountered during high temperature deposition of the **piezoelectri** used instead.

10. (WO 2007/109199) PHOTONIC CRYSTAL SURFACE STATES — 27.09.2007 — G02B 6/00 — PCT/US2007/0

A photonic crystal may be configured to support a surface state for logic.

11. (WO 2007/087301) INTERFEROMETER SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AN OBJECT — 02.08.2007 — G01B 11/02 — PCT/US2007/0

A system is disclosed that includes a plurality of interferometers each configured to derive a **first** wavefront and a second wavefront combine the **first** and second wavefronts to provide output radiation including information about an optical path length difference be and second wavefronts, each interferometer including a reflective element positioned in the path of the **first** wavefront, and at least reflective element is mounted on a **first** object. The system also includes a plurality of fiber waveguides and an electronic controller. delivers the input radiation to a corresponding interferometer or deliver the output radiation from the corr...

12. (WO 2007/081387) MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES, METHODS OF USE, AND KITS FOR PERFORMING DIAGNOSTICS — 19.07.2007 — G01N 33/536 — PCT/US2006/0

The present invention provides novel microfluidic devices, kits, and methods that are useful for performing high-throughput screenin Such diagnostic methods can include emulsifying an aqueous library of compounds with a set of uniquely dyecoded-labeled droplet medium, thereby forming an interactor library, emulsifying an aqueous sample from a subject in an inert fluorocarbon medium, wher compound that will react with at least one interactor molecule from the interactor library, coalescing the emulsions to form a nanorea nanoreactors for a desirable reaction between the contents of the nanoreactor, herein one or more steps are performed on a m...

13. (WO 2007/081386) MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE — 19.07.2007 — B01L 3/00 — PCT/US2006/0

The present invention provides novel microfluidic devices and methods that are useful for performing high-throughput screening ass chemistry. The device can include a plurality of electrically addressable, channel bearing fluidic modules integrally arranged on a mi that a continuous channel is provided for flow of immiscible fluids.

14. (WO 2007/081385) MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE IN THE FORMATION AND CONTROL OF NANOREACTORS — 19.07.2007 — G01N 33/536 — PCT/US2006/0

The present invention provides novel microfluidic devices and methods that are useful for performing high-throughput screening ass chemistry. Such methods can include labeling a library of compounds by emulsifying aqueous solutions of the compounds and aque liquid labels on a microfluidic device, which includes a plurality of electrically addressable, channel bearing fluidic modules integrally microfabricated substrate such that a continuous channel is provided for flow of immiscible fluids, whereby each compound is labele pooling the labeled emulsions, coalescing the labeled emulsions with emulsions containing a specific cell or enzyme, thereby formin

15. (WO 2007/070245) STEREOSCOPIC DISPLAY **APPARATUS** USING LCD PANEL — 21.06.2007 — H04N 13/00 — PCT/US2006/0

A stereoscopic imaging **apparatus** (200) has an illumination source (110) providing **polarized** illumination beams and at least one u uniformizing **first** and second illumination beams. A left channel modulation **apparatus** (220l) modulates the **first polarized** illumina eye portion of the stereoscopic image and a right channel modulation **apparatus** (220r) modulates the second **polarized** illuminatio eye portion. Each channel modulation **apparatus** has a color separator (73) for separating the **polarized** illumination beam into at le wavelength illumination and a second component wavelength illumination. Each channel modulation **apparatus** also has at leas...

16. (WO 2007/067776) INFRARED DENTAL IMAGING — 14.06.2007 — A61C 19/04 — PCT/US2006/0

Dental imaging systems include an optical scanner that scans one or more interrogation beams across a portion of at least one tooth modulated light flux associated with light scattering, absorption, or other interaction of the interrogation beam and a tooth interior. Th flux is detected and processed to produce picture information associated with the tooth. Interrogation wavelengths between 800 nm to provide images suitable for diagnosis and assessment of demineralization or other defects. Interrogation beams at one or more w Multiple detectors can be situated to receive dentally modulated light fluxes at different wavelengths or dentally modulate...

17. (WO 2007/059088) INTERFEROMETER AND **METHOD** FOR MEASURING CHARACTERISTICS OF OPTICALLY UNRESOLVED SURFACE FEATURES — 24.05.2007 G01B 11/02 PCT/US2006/0

Disclosed is an interferometry analysis **method** that includes comparing information derivable from multiple interferometry signals c surface locations of a test object to information corresponding to multiple models of the test object, wherein the multiple models are characteristics that relate to one or more under-resolved lateral features of the test object; and outputting information about the unde based on the comparison.

18. (WO 2007/049280) **METHOD** AND DEVICE FOR WETTABILITY MODIFICATION OF MATERIALS — 03.05.2007 B05D 3/06 PCT/IL2006/00

A **method** and device are presented for modifying parameters of a solid material. This is implemented by applying radiation, such a particle beam and/or heat, to at least a region of the material, and controlling at least one parameter of the applied radiation, thereby property of the material within the irradiated region(s) thereof in a reversible manner.

19. (WO 2006/118905) DISPLAY **APPARATUS** USING LCD PANEL — 09.11.2006 G02F 1/1335 PCT/US2006/0

A projection **apparatus** (10) has an illumination section with a light source (20) providing a substantially unpolarized illumination bea A multiple wavelength **polarizer** **polarize**s the substantially unpolarized illumination beam to provide a substantially **polarize**d illumi wavelengths. A uniformizer conditions the substantially **polarize**d illumination beam of multiple wavelengths to provide a uniformize wavelengths. A color scrolling element provides a repeating, scrolled sequence of colors from a set of colors, thereby providing **first** component wavelength illumination. A component wavelength modulating section accepts the sequence of **first**, second, a...

20. (WO 2006/118882) DISPLAY **APPARATUS** USING LCD PANEL — 09.11.2006 H04N 9/31 PCT/US2006/0

A projection **apparatus** (10) has an illumination section that provides **first**, second, and third light sources (20) for providing **first**, se beams **First**, second, and third component wavelength modulating sections modulate the corresponding illumination to provide **firs** modulated component wavelength beams respectively. Each component wavelength modulating section uses a portion of a monoch crystal modulator panel (118) that has been segmented into at least a **first**, second, and third portion. A component wavelength **pol** component wavelength illumination directs substantially **polarize**d light to the corresponding portion of the monochrome transmissiv

21. (WO 2006/118881) PROJECTION **APPARATUS** USING LCD PANEL — 09.11.2006 H04N 9/31 PCT/US2006/0

A projection **apparatus** (10) has an illumination section (68) that provides at least a **first**, a second, and a third component wavelen component wavelength modulating sections accept and modulate the component wavelength illumination to provide a modulated co Each component wavelength modulating section has a portion of a monochrome transmissive liquid crystal modulator panel (118) t at least a **first**, a second, and a third spatially separate portion. A component wavelength **polarize**r directs substantially **polarize**d l portion of the monochrome transmissive liquid crystal modulator panel. An illumination path Fresnel lens focuses incident li...

22. (WO 2006/102997) **METHOD** OF MANUFACTURING AN OPTICAL ELEMENT — 05.10.2006 G01B 9/02 PCT/EP2006/0

A **method** of manufacturing an optical element comprises an interferometric test of the optical element using an interferometer syste combined with principles of white-light interferometry. The optical element is disposed in a cavity between a Fizeau surface and a m difference between a back surface of the optical element and the mirror is determined for determining parameters of the optical elem thereof. Measuring light from an optical delay **apparatus** is supplied to the Fizeau interferometer through an optical fiber.

23. (WO 2006/093655) TETHERED CAPSULE ENDOSCOPE FOR BARRETT'S ESOPHAGUS SCREENING 08.09.2006 A61B 1/06 PCT/US2006/0

Capsule (20) is coupled to a tether (22) that is manipulated to position the capsule and a scanner (26) included within the capsule a lumen in a patient's body. Images produced by scanner can be used to detect Barrett's Esophagus (BE) and early (asymptomatic) e capsule is swallowed and positioned with the tether to enable the scanner in the capsule to scan a region of the esophagus above t characteristic dark pink color indicative of BE. The scanner moves in a desired pattern to illuminate a portion of the inner surface. Li then received by detectors in the capsule, or conveyed externally through a waveguide to external detectors. Electrical ...

24. (WO 2006/050263) **METHOD** AND **APPARATUS** FOR CONTROLLABLY PRODUCING A LASER DISPLAY 11.05.2006 G03B 21/14 PCT/US2005/0

A laser projection device (LPD) suitable for displaying color images is disclosed. The LPD is used to excite various photoluminescer display screen so as to produce multi-color displays. Additionally, the screen may be movably mounted so as to reduce laser speckl

25. (WO 2006/040253) PROGRAMMABLE MOLECULAR MANIPULATING PROCESSES 20.04.2006 B82B 3/00 PCT/EP2005/0

A system manipulates molecules using a set of proximal probes such as those used in atomic force microscopes. An electrostatic p proximal probes such that each proximal probe may exert an electrostatic force. A molecule is captured using those electrostatic for molecule can be manipulated while the molecule remains captured by the proximal probes. The electrostatic pattern can be modifie moves and/or rotates over the set of proximal probes while the molecule remains captured by the set of proximal probes. The electr to bend or split the molecule while the molecule remains captured by the set of proximal probes, thereby allowing the system to e...

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